



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Plague at Constantinople.

According to newspaper reports from Constantinople, 4 cases of bubonic plague, 1 of which ended fatally, were reported October 17, in the Galata quarter.

Plague at Smyrna.

At Smyrna, October 17, a seaman from the steamship *Equateur* of the Messageries Maritimes was taken to the French hospital suffering from plague.

Plague in South Africa.

The governor of Cape Colony has made the following report to the British colonial office:

"Plague report for the week ended October 12. Cases of plague in Cape Peninsula, none; Port Elizabeth, 1 colored, 1 Chinaman, 1 native. Deaths from plague, Cape Peninsula, none; Port Elizabeth, 1 European. Area unchanged. Naval and military cases of plague, none."

Plague in Egypt.

October 21, the number of cases of plague existing in Egypt was 5, namely, 2 Europeans at Alexandria, and 1 European and 2 natives at Mit Gamr. Since the beginning of the outbreak, April 7, 1901, there have been throughout Egypt 182 cases, of which 88 have died.

Plague at Mauritius.

A marked increase in the number of cases and deaths at Mauritius is reported as having taken place.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended October 26, there were 45 cases of smallpox at Naples and 3 deaths.

Smallpox in Southern Italy.

Smallpox has disappeared from all the provinces of southern Italy except the provinces of Messina and Girgenti, in Sicily, and the province of Campagna, in which Naples is situated.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAMAICA.*Port Antonio quarantine against Philadelphia on account of smallpox.*

PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA, October 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the Department's information that vessels arriving at this port from Philadelphia are being placed under quarantine for periods to complete fourteen days from the date of departure from that city, consequent on the British consul at that place issuing bills of health which read, "Several cases of smallpox exist in this city."

For the above reason 4 vessels have been quarantined since the 23d instant, among which is the American steamship *Admiral Sampson*. The latter, however, was permitted to load her cargo while under quarantine restrictions, and, therefore, had to be docked, but no shore com-

November 15, 1901

munication was allowed with anyone on board. Her passengers have been isolated on the mainland, and the laborers who were engaged in loading her have been sent to complete the fourteen days on a small island at the entrance of this harbor.

Respectfully,
Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

Report from *Progreso*.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, October 14, 1901.

SIR: For the week ended October 12 there is nothing of interest to report. Of the 12 deaths that occurred in the port during the week, 6 were from malarial fevers. No cases of contagious diseases of any kind were reported. In the interior, yellow fever seems to keep up without any immediate prospects of abatement. The dry weather will end the epidemic, for that will be the only means of eradicating the mosquitoes. The winter temperature is not sufficiently cool to affect the breeding of the pests.

Respectfully,
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from *Vera Cruz*.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, October 27, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended October 26, 1901: Vessels cleared for United States ports, 5; crew inspected, 338; passengers inspected, 199; vaccine certificates issued, 40. Seventeen cases and 2 deaths of yellow fever this week. I inclose mortality report for the week.

Respectfully,
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the week ended October 26, 1901.

Yellow fever.....	2	Enterocolitis.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	5	Dysentery	5
Remittent fever.....	4	Deaths from all causes	22
Pernicious malaria.....	2		
Gastro-enteritis.....	1	Total.....	47

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, November 3, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended November 2, 1901: Vessels cleared for United States ports, 7; crew inspected, 176; passengers inspected, 5; vaccine certificates, 2.

Respectfully,
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.